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At Lebanon, Ky., By
W. W. JACK.
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Poet's Corner.



LINES;

RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO MR. HENRIE T.
HARRIS, ON HEARING HIM PERFORM ON
THE GUITAR.

O! touch it gently—it breathes a tone,
Of hopes, of feelings long since gone;
That comes with the freshness of the hour,
When first I felt its magic power.

O! touch it lightly—for it wakes again
Thoughts that have long in silence lain,
When my heart was light as Zephyr's wing,
And bright as the opening buds of Spring.

O! touch it softly, o'er men's cry's track,
It sends my wandering spirit back;
O'er each lone spot it fondly strays,
To muse o'er the light of other days.

Nor blame me not if the timid tear,
Steals o'er my cheek for those once dear,
'Tis but the tribute which memory pays,
To departed friends of other days.

BARDSTOWN, KY., 1853. FLORA.

Communicated.

For the Lebanon Post.

A LECTURE.

Delivered before the Philomathian Society.

BY JAMES WALSH;

PROFESSOR OF RHETORIC; ST. MARY'S COL.

CONCLUDED.

It was then an old Cadi, called Abban Zal stood up in the midst of them and using his city's images, he showed them the whole course of their evils and their unhappy condition; he explained how it was the departure of the learned from the ordinary manner of expression that was bringing down destruction on them, and having brought conviction to every mind he concluded with the following stern decree which they might sanction or not. "Whosoever in future shall not express himself in the ordinary manner established by his fellow citizens let him be put to a sack and thrown into the sea," and the people all bowed their heads which signified Amen. And from that day the evil ceased and Kalem eventually became the greatest city in all the land. Now really I am greatly surprised that Abban Zali made such a proclamation and that on the contrary he did not praise the learned men for having show so much wisdom though it led to so much disaster and I am greatly afraid had the old Cadi lived in our days he would have found it necessary to promulgate a second time, this very harsh decree. Oh! respected friends let us be ashamed of ever allowing any such thought to influence us in writing or speaking, as that we shall be too easily understood. It is objected that if we follow nature we shall be too dull, too commonplace, without ornament, without dignity. Let us keep in view what we have laid down in the commencement of this part of our discourse, namely: that in order to be true to nature, our thoughts should arise from the subject, our language should express the thoughts and nothing more. Therefore as our subject is, so will be our thoughts as our thoughts are so will be our expression. If the subject be philosophical and argumentative, our thoughts will be serious and methodical; if the subject be exciting our thoughts will be troubled; if the subject be tranquil our thoughts will be calm; if the subject be wild our thoughts will be fanciful; if the subject be noble our thoughts will be elevated; if the subject be tender our thoughts will be tender too, and the different ideas will naturally express themselves differently. All this is clear. We have an image of the mind in the ocean. Now it is lashed to fury in the storm; now it slumbers in the calm; now it is dark and troubled; now it gleams in the moonlight; now its blue wave dance joyfully; and again it is lulled to sleep in the misty dreaminess of a midsummer day; and every change of the great ocean is beautiful in itself, magnificent in the storm, solemn in the starlight, glittering in the sun and so are the thoughts of our minds, grand in the various aspects of their native beauty, and while no painter would dare to say the ocean ought to be painted differently from what it is; how few of our modern writers are satisfied with the thoughts as they naturally ebb and flow in the mind, but chafe and distort them to suit their own imaginary ideas of perfection. Daring men, we know not whether to disperse that presumption which is not satisfied with nature, or pity that straining after effect which must be always disappointed, or admire that aspiring to a more perfect state which indicates the nobility of the soul. Thus manifestly our style will not be monotonous, or dull, or commonplace if we follow nature, but on the contrary will be varied and varied in the most beautiful manner so that every ornament of language, every embellishment of sentiment will adorn our style. To illustrate this we shall suppose subjects of

different nature to be presented in turn to our minds and we shall see the different changes that will occur in our style and the different figures that will naturally arise. Now the subject is simple; we are supposed to be speaking quietly to a friend—

"If ever you should come to Modena, Stop in a palace near the Reaggio gate, Dwell in of old by one of the Donati."

Now the subject is still simple, but the scene is still solemn and beautiful, we are delighted but calm, and we say with some earnestness—

How sweet the moonlight sleeps upon this bank Here will we sit—

Now the subject presents a vivid image to the mind and we compare the object to something striking which it resembles.

"Many a graceful Hindoo maid With water vase from the palm's shade Came bounding light as the desert rose."

Now the subject is jocund and the rinds bounds onward with the sense, and we repeat the line in merry chorus.

"The jovial men of the forest glen As merry as merry can be, As merry as merry can be—"

Now the subject becomes tenderly exciting and the exile in his sorrow though no one hears him, asks:

"Oh! where is my cottage that stood by the wildwood.

Sister and sires did we weep for its fall? Oh! where is the mother that watched o'er my childhood, And where is the bosom friend dearer than all?"

But now the subject becomes more deeply exciting, passion is intensely worked up; indistinct images appear, they start up abruptly reason disappears, disorder reigns and speak incoherently and violently. We call upon the dead as tho' they were living—"Absalom, my son Absalom, Oh Absalom, my son." We have told the assassin to murder him we loved, we think only of his murder, we see only the murderer before us. "Barbarian what have you done? why assassinate him?" "What has he done? what right had you? who told you to do it? We became unconscious of him we are addressing and speak as though we were alone with our grief. "Did he mourn at my sorrow? Did he turn his eyes on me? Overcome, did he shed a tear or pity her who loves him?"

We mourn over a great city in its fall, and we address it in pity as if it was a human being. "Borne down virgin daughter of Babylon, sit in the dust for thou shalt no more be called beautiful and tender." We turn in bitterness from the hard hearted people we address and soliloquize aloud to ourselves, "Oh judgement thou hast fled to brutish beasts and men have lost their reason." We think we hear the voices of the dead speaking and answering our called to battle when the living are silent. "We come we come, 'tis but the living who are dumb." Hurried away by passion and grief we abhor our country, we abhor our own brother, the one has murdered the object of our passion, the other has given him birth. "Rome the only object of my resentment, Rome from which came thy arm to sacrifice my lover. Rome which has given thee birth and which thy heart adores. Rome in fine which I hate because it honors thee."

Oh that I could see the lightning fall on that I could see its houses in ashes, its laurels in the dust, that I could see the last Roman in his last moments, that I were the cause of it, and were to die with the pleasure." Thus by following nature we find we express every sentiment that can dignify poetry or eloquence and make use of every ornament which language is capable of receiving. Thus we find ourselves in possession of all those figures of speech which we thought were only supplied by art, and that castle of Rhetoric which presented so formidable an appearance in the distance we discover to be a beautiful and commodious building; when we approach nearer and no other than the dwelling house of nature herself.

While the principle of following nature will put us in possession of every rational beauty, every perfection to be attained in writing, it will at the same time prevent us from falling into errors, from becoming uninteresting, or incomprehensible or ridiculous. It will keep all in their proper places and make their language what it should be. It will describe the monarch with his crown, the warrior with his helmet, the bishop with his mitre. It will prevent each from wandering from his proper sphere. It will prevent the author from expressing himself in exaggerated terms, in frothy sentences, in a general strain of exaltation which so often destroys the writings of men of moderate genius who instead of listening to their own minds, attended only to the elevated tones of others, and strain themselves to talk as loud. They resemble men of humble means who instead of husbanding well the little money they possess exhaust it all in endeavoring to keep up a style they seek looks so imposing in some of their more wealthy neighbors. It will prevent persons from following blindly any particular fashion which some popular speakers or writers may have acquired. These particulars may suit very well the persons to whom appertain, but may appear quite ridiculous in us. They may moreover be faulty in themselves and only tolerated and admired from the vicious taste of the age. Nature will never suggest anything which will have no merit, but its being

singular. It will prevent men who have a talent for a particular thing from wandering to other branches for which they have no natural talent, but merely through ambition to be thought unusual geniuses. Fortune is sparing in her gifts and has produced but few Voltaires. Had Esop or Fontenelle put themselves to compose like Homer or Racine they would in all probability have been as unfortunate in their attempts at these lofty themes as they have been successful in a branch of literature less ostentatious, but perhaps more useful. It will prevent the boy writer from assuming when he does not feel the seriousness of age preaching morality in the dullest manner, and plodding through maxims and advices with many a yawn. It is the picture of the little child in the grand pa's arm chair with the great spectacles over its nose and the newspaper turned upside down in its hands. It will prevent the old man on the contrary from indulging in the boy-jokes and frivolities of youth—mocking not, imitating vivacity. It is gray beard in the school jacket tottering after the hoop which is always falling and seems to know that he is too old to be rolling it. It will prevent female writers from venturing to describe the honors of the battle field, the dangers of a seaman's life, and in general the scenes where men's passions and nature display themselves rough and unrefined. It will be Noah's Ark we see with wooden Adam and Eve with wooden birds and wooden beasts all beautifully painted but wooden. It will prevent male writers from employing their genius upon sentimental nonsense and toilet dialogues, upon that sea of general trifles which is the element of ladies. It is not a man's business to be painting flowers and butterflies, to be making dolls and pasteboard baubles. The narrow walks of the flower garden are not precisely the place for a bear to take his promenade. It will prevent the orator from discovering on some quiet question of finance or theology from getting into a passion; merely demonstrating that the present census shows an increase over the former census, or that there several kinds of justice: justice to ourselves, justice to God, &c. It is not to see a man storming away at such a rate upon a sober harmless subject surprises us as much as if we saw a soldier attacking some imaginary foe cutting lines in the air with his sword, pressing and retreating, and wheeling round and charging on again and with great bravery at last sawing to pieces nothing. We cannot help thinking he has mistaken the object of his attack like Don Quixote, rushing on to give battle to formidable giants which every one of us see with Sancho Panza are not giants at all, but only wind-mills. It will prevent that other who wishes from the tribune to rouse his countrymen to take up arms against the tyrant, or displays from the pulpit the withering judgements of God from putting on a cold unimpassioned exterior, calling in a languid voice to rise in battle and fight like men, or describing the miseries and torments of the damned with the most perfect indifference possible. The result will be, the one will be considered as only joking, the other will go far to raise a doubt whether he believes himself in the awful doctrine of eternal punishment which seems to move him so little. Thus my respected friends we see that a faithfulness to this principle shall prevent us from falling into many an error, and absurdity, and therefore should be the object of our most serious study and consideration. And for you my respected friends, I cannot impress too strongly on your minds the necessity of following this principle if you hope for success. If you turn your attention to the study of the Law, a study most honorable and most worthy the talent of a young man, and you wish to attain success in that profession. If you desire to influence the judgement of him who presides, or a awakened conviction in the minds of the jurors, if you desire that the cause of innocence may triumph in your hands, or the schemes of the villain and the injustice of the strong aggression may be displayed for punishment—be natural. If your thoughts are directed to literary pursuits and you undertake to express your convictions through the pages of the journal, or give expression to your ideas through any other literary form if you desire that your words may find an echo in the bosoms of your readers, may win over the adverse to your own opinion, may strengthen the vacillating, and confirm and fire those who already sympathize with you—be natural. If you aspire to the solemn dignity of a minister of religion than which there is no higher dignity on earth, and if in the discharge of your sacred functions, you wish to exhort from the elevation of the pulpit the assembled, faithful to penance and to virtue, if for this purpose you desire to display with proper effect the great truths of religion and so win by your minds, those souls for which Christ died. If for this purpose you wish to show forth the enormity of sin, the terrors of the grave, the judgement of the reprobate, and the other hand the happiness of the good, the love of the Redeemer, the joys of a future world—be natural. If you desire success in whatever situation of life it may be to your lot to be

placed. If you wish that men of business may respect you in your communication and correspondence, if you desire your conversation in whatever circle of society chance or circumstance may have thrown, you should always be to the purpose. If in a word through all the relations of life, in your dealings, your conversation, your correspondence and your writings you wish, and it should be the wish of every young man, to sustain in the eyes of your family, your servants, your connections, and the public, the uniform character of being a man of sense—be natural.

In conclusion, to sum up what we have hitherto treated differently—if we reflect in the first place on the tendency of the spirit of our country which, sweeping onward with great progress, passing far beyond the barriers assigned to the range of ordinary enterprise, overturning old and long established structures, proud in the memory of its past triumphs, proud in the contemplation of future splendor, dares in its strength to give laws to Nature and dictate to her language, we shall find it necessary to be on our guard, lest we should be hurried away also to refuse allegiance to nature, and become associates in the rebellion contrary to the voice of our reason. In the second place if we value the work of the ancients, which have been the delight of every age, those pages that have equally ornamented the hall of the palace and the cell of the monk, that have been treasured in the chests of princes—have been turned over by the hands of the beautiful and guarded by the swords of the brave—we will value nature to the same extent. If we consider the influence it exercised over all the modern literature, how it breathed a chain through the tale of the Moor, and gave melody to the song of the Troubadour, how it infused bewitching grace through the pages of Ariosto, and gave harmony and dignity to the numbers of Racine; how it rang through every line of Shakespeare, and mourned through all the stories of Goethe. It will be an object of ambition for us too, that its presence may reign throughout our sentiments and expressions. Lastly, if we find this principle exceedingly simple in itself, and most easy to be observed, that all objections against it are utterly futile, that it bestows every perfection of writing and teaches us to avoid every fault, that if we hope for success in whatever sphere of life, we may move, we must be true to this principle, should we not then my respected friends take our resolution from this hour to follow and adhere to this principle, and you have it in your power to commence at once; your noble society affords you a grand opportunity, this very hall can become the arena of your practice, you are in a situation now where everything suggests it to you. Those very woods that frown around you, the simple manner of your life, yourselves at an age where art has done little to spoil you—your studies the ancients thoroughly, all remind you of nature, all speak to you of nature. Your life now indeed is natural and I will say for many it is the happiest home they shall ever enjoy. Ah! when you will afterwards mingle in the great but cold world, and business and care surround you, and you find so few speak to you sincerely, and you will see self interest masked under the sweetest language and greatest address. When in company with those of your own age, the wild, the passionate, the gay, you will be hurried into many a scene where your heart will be turned away with disgust and your memory long after, will look back on some occurrence with pain. When even in the midst of the festive scene where nothing would be supposed to reign but joy and gladness, you will find amid all that glitter, and beauty, and excitement, so few who do not feel a voice within in accusing them of vanity of disapprobation, of crime. Ah wherever you be, your thought will come each to those calm days long ago in your peaceful college, when like Samuel in the Temple, you heard only the voice of God speaking through the commands of the High Priest. You will remember every scene of your boyhood's sports and wiles, you will think of the old wall where you assembled together so often in virtuous and noble enthusiasm, the very walls will rise up before you fancy, the very faces of those dear companions so well remembered, and if a tear should fall for old times' sake. Ah! will you feel yourself less a man! will you feel it too much wrong from you, will it not be the sweetest perhaps you have shed for long years. Will it not be a sign that withering art hath not yet dried up your generous affections, but that the voice of Nature still speaketh.

Voltaire says no man can be an atheist who has ever been in love. Voltaire is right. There is a feeling of eternal blissfulness which springs from "a etia hug," that no power but an Almighty could ever give birth to. If courting don't convince a man that there is a being supremely great and supremely good, then he will die an infidel.

Alcohol was first invented and used to stain the cheeks of the ladies of Arabi—950 years ago. It still reddens portions of the human face.

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Select Tales.

Ethan Allen in England.

COLONEL ETHAN ALLEN was a man destined to strike the world as something uncommon, and in a high degree interesting. He was but partially educated and but obscurely brought up—yet no man was ever more at ease in the polished rank than he. Not that he at all conformed to their artificial rules and title etiquette; but he had observed the dictates of natural good sense and good humor. His bearing was in total defiance of fashion, and he looked and acted as if he thought it would be a condescension thus to trammel himself. It was well known that in early life, in his own country, he acquired an influence over his fellow-men, and then on to some of the most daring achievements. He seemed to have possessed all the elements of a hero—a devoted patriotism, a resolute and daring mind, and an excellent judgement.

His conduct as a partisan officer is well known, in this country, and was of great service to the cause of liberty during our revolutionary struggle. He was taken prisoner and carried to England—where his excellent sense, shrewdness and wit, introduced him into the court region. A friend of our earlier life, who was well acquainted with this part of the history of this singular man, used to take great delight in telling us some anecdotes of Colonel Allen, while a prisoner in London. We have before mentioned the firmness with which he resisted the attempts to bribe him from the cause of his country, and the caustic satire with which he replied to a nobleman, who was commissioned by the ministry to make him formal offers to join the British cause in America. The incident is a striking one, and it will bear a repetition.

The commissioner, among the tempting largesses, proposed that if he would espouse the cause of the king, he might have a fee-simple in half the State of Vermont. "I am a plain man," said Colonel Allen in reply, "and I have read but few books, but I have seen in print somewhere, a circumstance that forcibly reminds me of the proposal of your lordship: it is of a certain character that took a certain other character into an exceeding high mountain, and showed him all the kingdoms of the earth and the glory thereof, and told him if he would fall down and worship him, this would all be his, and the rascal," added he, "didn't own a foot of them!"

His interview with the king at Windsor is mentioned as highly interesting. His majesty asked the stout-hearted mountaineer, if he had any newspapers in America. "But very few, and these are but little read," was the answer. "How then," asked the king, "do the common people know these grievances of which they complain, and of which we have just been speaking?" "As to that," said he, "I can tell your majesty, that among a people who have felt the spirit of liberty, the news of oppression is carried by the birds of the air, and the breezes of heaven." "That is too figurative an answer from a matter-of-fact man, to a plain question," rejoined the king. "Well, to be plain, answered the rebellious subject, "among people the tale of wrong is carried from man to man, and from neighborhood to neighborhood with the speed of electricity; my countrymen feel nothing else—out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh. I will add, with great respect to your majesty, that such a people cannot be put down with the sword."

The king made a long pause, as if strongly impressed with the truth of his remarks. At length, changing the subject, he asked Colonel Allen if he knew Dr. Franklin: he answered in the affirmative, inquired concerning his experiment with electricity, and expressed a curiosity to experience an electrical shock. The British sovereign seemed to take pleasure in the conversation which he kept up for more than an hour, and at length made Colonel Allen promise to visit him with his countryman, Dr. Franklin, at his palace in London. Some weeks after that he was reminded of his promise by the nobleman above mentioned, and an hour fixed for the home bred philosopher of America to explain the mysteries of a new discovery in the science of the royal family. They attend accordingly, and with an apparatus chiefly of his own invention, Dr. Franklin exhibited many of those simple and amusing experiments for which he was so noted, and at which the royal children, even those of a larger growth, were much delighted.

In this playful way, Dr. Franklin took occasion to convey instruction as to the properties of this astonishing fluid. While the royal habitation was thus in a most unkingly uproar, the premier was announced as in waiting. The king seemed for a moment disturbed. "I forgot my appointment with the minister," said he, "but no matter, I will eschew business for once, and let North see how we are employed." Accordingly the minister was ushered in with little ceremony, and it was soon concluded that he should have a shock. Allen whispered to the Doctor to remember how he had shocked us across the waters, and to give him a double charge. Whether it was designed on the hint of

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his friend or not, was not ascertained, but the charge was so powerful on the nerves of his lordship, as to make him give way in the knees, at which all, especially the princesses, were almost convulsed with mirth.

Some of Colonel Allen's happy retorts at the clubs and fashionable parties are still remembered and often repeated. On one occasion he was challenged to a glass wine, by the beautiful Dutchess of Rutland, who seems to have been particularly pleased with his independent manner. "You must qualify your glass with a toast," observed the lady. The Vermont, very unaffectedly observed that he was not used to that sort of ceremony, and was afraid he might give offence. If, however, the lady would be so good as to suggest a subject, he would endeavor to give a sentiment. "O yes," said she, "never mind the subject, any thing will do; so that it has no treason in it." "Well," says he, "this may do for a truth if not for a toast," and fixing his eyes adorningly on the fair famed court beauty, he proceeded:—

"If anything could make a double traitor out of a good patriot, it would be the witchcraft of such eyes as your ladyship's." The blunt sincerity with which this was spoken, together with its exact fitness to the occasion and the person, caused it to be long hailed in the beau monde, as an excellent good thing; and although it had the effect of heightening for a moment that beauty to which it was offered as a tribute, it is said the fair dutches often afterward boasted of the compliment as far beyond all the empty homage she had received from the glittering coxcombry of the city.

A lady once sneeringly asked Colonel Allen, in a large assembly, at what time the fashionable ladies of America preferred taking the air.—He perceived her drift, and bluntly answered, "Whenever it was necessary to feed the geese and turkeys." "What!" inquired the lady, "do the fine women in your country descend to such menial employments?" Allen was always aroused at any attempt to depreciate the fair ones of his own country, and with a great deal of warmth he replied;—"American ladies have the art of turning even amusements to account.—Many of these ladies could take up the subject of your grace's family history, and tell you of the feats of valor and bursts of eloquence to which your ladyship is probably indebted for your distinguished name, most of which it is likely would be as new to you as the art of raising poultry." The sarcasm produced a deep blush in the face of the scoffer, but it procured for the captive and his countrymen an indemnity against court ridicule for the future.—Family Magazine.

From the New York Dutchman.

Some people have a very queer idea of the French language, and run away with the notion that the only words used in Paris are "parlais voo, Monsieur," and "tooty voo der kick-shaw." An amusing instance of this absurdity takes place in "Paris and London," a little piece of much merit now running at Burton's. One of the characters is an old English coachman, (Burton) who spends a large portion of every summer on the "Bulwarks," in company with an English nobleman, in whose service he appears to have a life estate.

On their return to London, they take a steamer at Boulange, where a most amusing dialogue is carried on between "old coachy" and gendarme with regard to the validity of his passport.

"Parlay voo, Francois?"
"Oui, Monsieur."
"Look e'voo at that pass e'voo, and see if it's right a'voo."

"Me no understand, sair; me no comprehend."

"Don't understand? Why not? Don't you know your mother tongue? Parlay voo Francois?"

"Oui, Monsieur."

"Why don't you ladle it out, then? Is that pass a voo right a voo?"

"Sacre memo understand; me no comprehend."

"Look at that now, a d—d frog eater who can't understand the language of his native country, even when translated to him."

The above can only give a faint idea of the ludicrousness of the scene. To see it in all its breadth, you must witness the self-sufficiency with which Burton presumes on the wital advantages which spring from an early eddycation. We can recollect nothing more irresistibly comic.

We know an eating house upon one of the railroads leading to this City, which is kept upon such principles as to give plenty of latitude for good story tellers. The best perhaps, of late is the following:

Among the condiments for supper there appeared a plate of baked beans, but very potatoes. One after another the jaws of the disappointed dropped as they received "no potatoes," for answer to their repeated orders. Suddenly from an obscure corner there came a guttural voice with an explanation:

"Gentlemen," said the stranger "taint no more askin' for 'taters. There's been a drought in these parts, and the landlady couldn't get water enough to boil 'em in!"

THE POST,



LEBANON, KY.,

Wednesday Morning, Mar. 9, 1853

Dr. Sarck, of this place, amputated the leg of a negro boy, on last Saturday week. The patient was under the influence of chloroform at the time the operation was performed. We are informed by those present, that the use of the chloroform worked like a charm. After the leg had been amputated, the boy awoke, and was asked if he would consent to have his leg taken off, and he replied, "Yes, take it off as quick as you can." Which shows conclusively that he was perfectly unconscious during the whole time. There exists in the minds of the people, a great antipathy to the use of chloroform in surgical operations. We being no disciple of Esculapius, will neither advocate nor condemn its use; but this much we will say, that in this case, as well as others that have come under our notice, it has proved eminently successful.

It is true that in some cases where this great assistant of the scalpel has been used, the patient expired. These cases are brought forward by its enemies as powerful arguments against it. Now, the question arises in our mind, might not the patient die without its use. Numbers and numbers have expired under the amputating knife and scalpel, and yet we presume that no one would attempt the overthrow of surgery with these facts as arguments. These are our views on the subject.

A splendid corpse of Engineers are now in the field, preceded by their "Pioneer," surveying the route for the Cincinnati and Nashville Railroad. They started from Gallatin, Tennessee, and are rapidly working their way to this place.

The gentleman who is acting as Chief Engineer, is represented as being the best in the United States. He surveyed and laid out the route for all the principal Railroads in the North and North West, and is intimately known to most of the Eastern capitalists. Our impression is, that this road is just as certain to be built as that two and two make four. It is pretty generally known that arrangements have been made, to make the road on both sides of this country, that is, as far as raising the money. Now, we argue, if this gentleman, (his name has escaped our memory,) makes a favorable report, that the Eastern capitalists, who place implicit confidence in his judgment, will gladly furnish the deficit; and thus, we will have the road, without any extra pains or trouble. We hope it may turn out so.

In another column will be seen a notice of an election for Trustees, a call to contractors to repair the streets, and a statement of the financial affairs of the town. We are truly gratified to see the movement in relation to repairing the streets, for every one knows how much those two streets need it. The great question in the coming election, seems to be "Hog or no Hog," and one would suppose from the oft-repeated question, that a veritable grunter and a live, christian were running a race for the fat office of Trustee of the goodly city of Lebanon. Gentlemen you shouldn't be hard on swine for pork is riz.

We are informed that the prospects of our connection with Louisville by Railroad are very flattering. The Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company have acted upon the proposition of this county and have concluded to accede to all the conditions therein annexed. This is glorious news, indeed. The friends of the road are up and doing in Nelson Co. Success attend them.

We have been requested to notice the *spite did* concert which came off in the Court House on last Friday night, but we will leave that for the *Joker* to do, conceiving it a fit subject for its pages.

Fire.—On last Wednesday, a fire broke out in the kitchen of Mr. Wm. S. Knox. It was extinguished, however, before much damage was done.

There has, for the past few weeks, been a religious revival going on at Bradfordsville, in this county. Large numbers have joined the Methodist Church.

We are again forced to leave out the proceedings of the "Ugly Club," it will appear in our next issue.

Another detachment of United States troops leaves Newport Barracks for Santa Fe next week.

Congressional

WASHINGTON, March 3.
The House refused to take up the bill supplementary to the steamboat law.
Friday Morning, 5 o'clock.—Both houses are still in session.

The naval appropriation, civil and diplomatic, and Indian appropriation bills, are yet to be passed.

The Senate's amendment, recommended by the naval committee, for building a caloric propeller frigate, was rejected by 21 to 19.

The amendment appropriating \$300,000 for the New Orleans navy-yard was agreed to.

Senate.—The civil and diplomatic bill was agreed to, as reported by the conference committee.

The post-office appropriation bill was passed.

A motion was made to take up Miss Dix's bill for the benefit of the insane.

Mr. Chase said he would move to add the homestead bill.

Mr. Gwin threatened to add the Pacific railroad bill.

The post-office appropriation bill was received from the House, the amendments being disagreed to, the Senate insisted, and appointed a committee of conference.

The deficiency bill, was received by the conference committee, and agreed to.

The light house bill was agreed to.

The conference committee on the post office bill reported that they could not agree. The House insisting on striking out the amendments, including the amendment to establish a mail line of steamers to China.

WASHINGTON, March 4.
The House took a recess from 9 until 10 o'clock, having first agreed on the reports of the conference committee on the Navy and Indian appropriation bills. This completes the whole number of bills before the House.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 11 1/4 A. M.
It has ceased snowing and is clearing off. The sun is peeping out from behind the blue curtain of the east, and everything indicates a pleasant day.

Mr. Filmore will vacate the Executive mansion while the inaugural ceremonies are progressing, and Mr. Pierce will be escorted back to the mansion by a procession.

Things in Washington—The Crowd
WASHINGTON, March 4.

The military, fire companies, and civic bodies are moving about in every direction.

There has been an immense crowd of visitors since daybreak to see the Jackson statue. The admiration for this master work of art is unbounded.

Both houses are still in session; the Capitol is thronged with ladies—hundreds of strangers slept in the rotunda and passages of the Capitol, lying down on cloaks and indeed some lying on the floor, whilst thousands walked the streets the "live long night."

The first train from Baltimore this morning arrived at 8 o'clock, and the second at 9, bringing about 2,000 persons.

Pedestrians and horsemen from the surrounding country are arriving in immense numbers. The Alexandria boats are arriving every half hour with large numbers.

Capt. Rynders, with delegations of the New York and Baltimore Empire clubs are parading the streets.

Hundreds of marshals, finely mounted with badges and sashes, the military and fire companies, are moving to and fro like an invading army.

Mr. Filmore and Gen. Pierce were serenaded last night by the New York Continental band.

WASHINGTON, March 4, P. M.
The procession moved from the City Hall at noon. It was composed of a large military escort, and various civic bodies. Diplomatic corps Judges of the Supreme Court, Ministers, members and ex-members of the Senate and House of Representatives, various political clubs, the Baltimore and New York Empire Clubs, the Washington Fire Department, &c.

At Willard's Hotel Mr. Pierce was received into the procession, and entered a carriage by the side of President Filmore, amid loud acclamations, ringing of bells, and the roaring peals of cannon.

An immense multitude was gathered along the route to the Capitol.

Both Houses of Congress had adjourned.

Mr. Pierce stood erect, bowing gracefully, in acknowledgement of the repeated cheers which greeted him.

The flag on the Senate Chamber was lowered, to indicate that the old Senate had adjourned *sine die* and again raised, indicating the organization of a new Senate.

The procession entered the Senate chamber, and after various civil bodies had taken the stands assigned them, and the arrangements completed outside, the procession again formed, headed by Chief Justice Taney. After prayer by Rev. Dr. Butler, the oath was administered by the Chief Justice.

Mr. Pierce stepped forward on the front of the stage and was greeted by loud plaudits from the vast multitude. He then delivered the inaugural address.

At the conclusion of the speech the procession escorted the President to the White House, and left Ex-President Filmore at Willard's Hotel. Judge Campbell and others are understood to be in the cabinet they were in the procession.

The Senate met immediately after the ceremonies were over, and adjourned until Monday.

All the appropriation bills were passed, after being subjected to a modification by conference committees.

Marriage in High Life

Correspondence of the N. Y. Express.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.

The Attorney-General, Hon. John J. Crittenden, was married Sunday evening in the Episcopal Church, in this city, by Rev. Dr. Payne, to Mrs. Elizabeth Ashley, at 6 1/4 o'clock.

Among the persons present at the church were the President, Milford Filmore, the President elect, Gen. Pierce, the Secretary of the State, Edward Everett, and all the other members of the Cabinet. Of the incoming Cabinet present were ex-Governor Marcy, of New York, Hon. Caleb Cushing, and perhaps others.

Large numbers of Senators and Representatives in Congress were present, with some of the Judges of the Federal Court. On no other occasion have there been assembled in one place, in Washington, more distinguished personages.

The bride and bridegroom entered the church about 6 1/4 o'clock, preceded by the family of Mr. Burnley, Mrs. Coleman, the daughter of Mr. Crittenden, and Miss Coleman a grand-daughter, with others, relatives of Mrs. Ashley, Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Cabell, &c.

The bride was dressed magnificently in a rich white brocade, with point lace flounces, and beautiful ornaments on the head, and the white venerable head of Mr. Crittenden was quite eclipsed in the splendor of the display.

The parties approaching the altar were but dimly visible, however, in the few candles, there displayed. The darkness was almost total twenty feet off. Hon. Edward Everett gave away the bride, President Filmore being at his side, with his family.

The solemn services of the Episcopal Church were gone through with quickly, when the happy couple received in person the congratulations of the eminent audience there present by invitation.

Mrs. Ashley is the third wife of Mr. Crittenden, and Mr. Crittenden is the third husband of Mrs. Ashley. The happy pair, after the usual receptions, will repair to Kentucky.

Late from Valparaiso and San Francisco.

By the arrival of the steamer United States, we learn that the Sierra Nevada brought to Panama, (where she arrived in 58 days from New York.) Valparaiso dates to the 28th of December.

The schooner Daniel Pechwith, bound to California, was burnt at Talcahuana, proving a total loss.

Rich gold diggings have been discovered at Mendosa.

Dates from Australia, to the 10th of December, had been received at Callao. The gold yield now amounts to £1,000,000 sterling per month.

Two government escorts had arrived at Sydney, with 40,000 ounces. The ship Meteor had sailed from London, with 44,000 ounces.

The harvest accounts were favorable, and the land was producing abundantly. Flour at Sydney was selling at \$12 per 200 lbs.

A destructive fire occurred at Taylora, on the 8th ult. None of the stores were burnt.

The Steamer Golden Gate left Panama on the 6th for San Francisco. The Winfield Scott also sailed the same day.

Advices from Chiriqui state that the survey of a new route from the Atlantic to the Pacific was going on favorably.

It is reported that Ecuadorian vessels were lying in the harbor of Taboya, procuring recruits.

HEMP.—In Clay county, Mo., on the 1st inst., hemp sold at \$90a\$95 per ton, and the farmers were asking \$100. At St. Louis, on the 3d inst., 90 bales were sold at \$98a\$100 per ton, and some small lots at \$103 per ton. The Lexington, Mo. Express, of the 23d ult., says:

We hear of but little doing in hemp beyond the supply of the rope-walks. To supply this demand as high as \$90 has been given, on short time. Hemp comes in briskly, and now that navigation has opened, we may hope soon to have returns from below. At Glasgow it is quoted at \$75 to \$80.

THE NEW CABINET.—The following despatch from the Cleveland Plaindealer gives the names, which it is believed, of the persons who constitute the Cabinet of General Pierce. The despatch is taken from a despatch which was received by the New York Herald and published on the 4th inst:

Secretary of State—Wm. L. Marcy, N. Y.
" Treasury—Jas. Guthrie, Ky.
" War—Jefferson Davis, Miss.
" Navy—J. C. Dobbin, N. C.
" Interior—R. McClelland Mich.
Postmaster-General—Jas. Campbell, Pa.

INDICTMENT OF TWO ALDERMEN.—The Grand Jury of the city and county of New York came into the Court of Sessions yesterday, having concluded their term, and handed to the Recorder a presentment, and an indictment of two of the members of the Common Council for flagrant and corrupt mal-practices in the administration of their duties, and calling upon the Recorder to continue the investigation which the expiration of their term, and the absence of witnesses, prevented them from completing.

The document was read in open court, and excited the most intense interest as well from the magnitude of the crimes charged against the city government as from the singular fact that the two Aldermen specially and most directly implicated, were at that moment presiding in the Court clothed with judicial authority, as the associates of the Recorder.

KENTUCKIANS IN WASHINGTON.—Among the hotel arrivals there, March 1, are W. S. Pitcher and E. A. Graves.

Celebration of the 22d of February,

AT
SAINT MARY'S COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR:

I have witnessed the truly interesting celebration of the 22nd of February, by the Philomathian society of St. Mary's College, and deem it an act of Justice to the patriotic spirit of this body of young Americans, and of the college in general, to forward to you an account of the ceremony for publication, in the columns of your respected paper—knowing that you have always manifested a lively interest in all that concerns the educational institutions of our State; I hope you will not refuse to comply with my request.

In spite of the inclemency of the weather, every pupil of the college seemed determined to share in the joy which pervaded on that day, the whole of the Union; and to contribute his mite to the happiness which swelled every patriot's heart.

At 11 o'clock A. M., the students crowded to the hall of the institution to listen to the orations, which two of the senior students had prepared for the occasion. After the College Band had performed one of those national airs, which have produced so powerful effects on the hearts of America's free sons, whilst fighting the battles of liberty,—Mr. Jas. A. Mudd ascended the tribune and addressed his fellow students on the public services of Andrew Jackson. He rendered thus the day really a day of the day of a nation; and eulogized the virtues of the Father of his country, by eulogizing the virtues of one of his noblest sons, who had profited from the examples of his great ancestor; the youthful orator did ample satisfaction to his task, and displayed his rare talents not less than the glory of his country.

Mr. T. A. Craycroft followed him and expatiated in a beautiful manner, and in glowing language, on the public and private career of the hero of the day. The able youth showed the man to whom every head bows in reverence and admiration in quite a new light, and interwove his speech with very appropriate remarks upon the present condition of the country. Both orations breathed a genuine attachment and an ardent devotion to the interest of the Republic; and the unanimous applause which rewarded the efforts of the orators, proved how sincerely every one of the pupils felt in his bosom the truth and strength of those exalted views, which had been developed in the course of the addresses.

The mellodious sounds of the college band, were suited to render the emotions of the hearts by performing another of the thrilling airs of the nation. This being over all repaired to the refectory to partake of a convivial dinner which the President of the college had taken care to get meanwhile prepared. An uncommon spirit of mirth and hilarity cheered up all faces and hearts, and the toasts which were proposed he spoke national feelings, which prevailed.

The presence of several respected guests contributed, in no small degree, to enhance the beauty of the day. After dinner the students indulged in plays of various kinds, giving vent, occasionally, to their feelings by loud shouts and cheers. Thus they enjoyed themselves until evening put an end to the day and to their glees. Not one sad face was seen during the day, and when the sounds of the bell summoned them to attend to their study they followed gladly the call, well aware that only a strict performance of their duty would pave their way to further grandeur as it had done for Washington.

Witnessing all this, I feel assured that these youths will, one day prove a consolation to their country and their countrymen, and that the institution which endeavors so generously to instill patriotic feeling into the minds of those who are entrusted to its punctual care, fully deserves the liberal patronage of all who are anxious to obtain for their children a national education.

Yours respectfully,
PATRIA.

The following Toasts were delivered:

REGULAR TOASTS.

1st. *The celebration of the 22nd of February.*—May it serve to make in the hearts of the American people a strong fortress for his virtues, from which native and naturalized citizens. May combat for his principles against the sophism of intervention, for non intervention.

2nd. *The Constitution of the United States and the union of the States.*—The Constitution, the offspring of mighty wisdom. The Union begot by oppression. Nourished by patriotic blood. The faithful discharge of the obligation of the former, is essential to the preservation of the latter.

3rd. *The Mission of the U. S.*—To secure peace, prosperity, and happiness at home, and by the influence of example, establish the great truth abroad that man is capable of self-government.

4th. *The signers of the Declaration of Independence and the framers of the Constitution.*—The former had the resolution to assert the principles of government. The latter by their wisdom to secure the blessings of them.

5th. *The Army of the U. S.*—May it ever be actuated by his valor, and governed by the principles of him, who was first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

6th. *The Navy.*—It has often hauled down St. George's ensign from the heads of his imperial boosters. May it ever have for its motto, "commerce with all nations interference with none."

7th. *Kentucky.*—The mother State of patriots, and statesmen. The love of the whole, not a part of the Union. May she continue to extend her hands to the North and South to bind them ever together.

8th. *The President elect.*—The pride of the granite hills. May he discourage filibustering; be a President for a while Union. Knowing no North, no South, no East, no West.

9th. *America.*—The residence of liberty, a home for the exile, and quiet emigrant, but not a theatre for foreign propaganda.

10th. *The Press.*—The enemy of tyrants and the friend of freeman. A boon of inestimable value, granted by liberty. A necessary auxiliary to popular intelligence. It needs no censor but public virtue.

11th. *The Farewell Address.*—The best text for an American statesman. The past and the present bear witness to its wisdom. May no unhalloed influence prevent a similar testimony from the future.

Volunteer Toasts.
REV. F. LAWLER.—Prof. Khal and his Band—Who to-day have contributed so much to heighten the pleasures of our National Anniversary. May we always have their company on occasions like this.

REV. M. M. COGHLAN.—The memory of a hero whose birth-day we celebrate—Tread the flight of the American Eagle, over his tomb. May never a foeman to his republic, plant a standard there.

H. J. SCHMITT.—The Philomathian Society—May the feelings of patriotism which unite so many generous youths during their collegiate course, unite them more closely yet when they have to act a part in the destiny of their country in order to promote by combined force, what would be impossible to the single one to effect.

J. W. HOGAN.—May the foul spirit of manifested destiny, Fillibusterism and all the fanatical isms of the day be speedily banished from the soil of the United States.

C. KUL.—Gen. Winfield Scott—The greatest hero and field Marshall that ever trod on American soil. May he live and prosper for a long time to come.

I. G. DRURY.—The memory of Clay and Webster—May their memories be engraven on every American heart, and may the youth of our country gather patriotic wisdom from them, whose characters shine with glowing traces of patriotism, constancy and unity.

JAMES A. MUDD.—Lewis Cass—A star of the first magnitude in the heavens of genuine eloquence; his noble efforts for the advancement of his country, are only surpassed by his glowing patriotism.

SAMUEL C. ABELL.—Gen. Scott—The Union's military gem; the conqueror, who bore the wreath of victory from the walls of Vera Cruz. May his valiant and patriotic career continue until he may behold the bright land of Columbia when known by no name but the Union—"one and inseparable."

J. A. CHAYCROFT.—Washington.—All praise Washington, but who practice his virtues? Alas! they are not to be found. He told us to assume the name, American, but we call ourselves Northerners and Southerners. He told us to guard the invidious wiles of foreigners, yet we bring a bigot and carry him in lordly state over the country. In selecting men for office, he inquired are they worthy men, are they whigs or democrats? If such principles are to pervade our land, and we are to be governed by zig zag politicians and upstart demagogues then—Heavens save the Confederacy.

K. CHAPEZE.—Our Band.—It irradiates every countenance. It frames and recalls elysian, delights, it reminds us of friends, of home, the seat of loves and pleasures and of our beloved, far, far away. It has our gratitude.

F. T. L. ELDER.—Texas.—Exulting in triumph and reposing in the arms of peace. She asks only time to attest the stability of her institutions, pays homage at no shrine but that of freedom. Shrink from no deed but that of crime. May the age be not far distant, when she will stand on prosperity as she stood in the days of her solitary glory—alone.

CLARK R. GREGORY.—Our worthy President and Vice President.—May they receive as a remuneration of their toils among us, the perfect obedience of grateful students, and continue to love the minds freemens sons, in limpid streams of science, until called to a place among the just.

WILLIAM T. HARDY.—Friend of my Youth—May the ties by which the reverence for Washington's memory connects us to-day, yet in after life close in order to carry into effect what, now, we love most dearly.

WM. REID.—Ireland.—Once happy country; but, alas! she is brutally deprived of that happiness and compelled to bow, under the yoke of submission. The day will come that she will show to the crowned heads of Europe, as she did upon the bloody plains, of Clontarf, that she will not be insulted.

MASTER A. D. BARROW.—The Mothers of Kentucky.—May they live to see their sons grow to be Clays in oratory, Popes in eloquence and Johnstons in honesty.

MASTER JOHN ROACH.—Kentucky—The land distinguished for hospitality, and renowned for patriotism, in a word the morning star of the Union. May she be the last to lay prostrate at the foot of a foreign power, and the first to support the democratic party.

MASTER J. A. TYNAN.—Frank Pierce—The man who gave the boy a stick of candy, and who was hooted at as fainting upon the field of battle. But now, where can he be viewed?

ALBERT WALTERS.—Gen. Pierce.—If Cicero's declaration be true that, "the man whom neither death, danger, obloquy damps in his attempts to serve his country, is a man indeed," is not Pierce, "a man indeed," What! did he care for death? no, for while the battle was raging he lay secure in his tent; does he care for

danger? no! he performed the most heroic feats of fainting on record; does he mind obloquy? not at all! for he gave a stick of candy to a boy who was a total stranger to him. Napoleon with all his titles, and Washington with all his innate greatness are nothing beside him.

I. G. DRURY. } Committee of
SAML. C. ABELL. } Publication.

FIGHT IN THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.—During the reading of a bill in the House, of the Ohio Legislature, on the 5th inst., Mr. Medary, the Clerk of the House, seized a crutch belonging to one of the members, and struck Mr. Barnum, the member from Cuyahoga county, a severe blow on the head, knocking him down on the floor. The difficulty originated out of some remarks previously made by Barnum, reflecting on the competency of the Clerk. Mr. Medary was arrested, and a committee of investigation appointed.

HOGS PACKED IN THE WEST.—The Cincinnati Price Current, of Wednesday, publishes a statement in detail of the number of hogs packed at the principal points in the West, of which the following is a recapitulation:

	1851-'52.	1852-'53
Ohio,	547,373	603,152
Indiana,	443,352	590,945
Kentucky,	205,600	338,300
Tennessee,	10,000	36,500
Illinois,	231,519	324,856
Iowa,	40,500	52,652
Missouri,	69,436	87,200
Michigan,	10,800	10,400
		2,044,005
		1,562,580

Increase in number, 481,425

Tobacco.—At Lexington, Mo., on the 22d ult., several loads of tobacco sold at \$2a\$3 per 100 pounds.

Commercial.

LOUISVILLE MARKET.
OFFICE OF THE COURIER
Saturday Evening, Mar. 5, 1853.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.—The market is quiet for Flour, with small receipts, and sales of light lots from stores at \$4 00a\$4 20. Round lots offered at \$3 90—Wheat continues scarce at 70c. Corn dull at 40a45c. Oats 30a35c.

HEMP.—The receipts are moderate, but buyers are depressing the market, and we quote dew-retted at \$100a\$105 per ton.

GROCERIES.—Market unchanged, and we quote Rio Coffee 9 1/2a10c. Sugar 4 1/2a5 1/2c. Plantation Molasses 29a30c.

PROVISIONS.—We quote small sales of Mess Pork amounting to 260 bbls, at \$15.

WHISKY.—Sales of 295 bbls raw at 20 1/2a20 3/4c.

Married.
On the 28th ult., by the Rev. Mr. Chinnery of Springfield, Mr. JOHN P. PEAK, of Marion, to Miss MIRANDA FITTLE, of Washington county.

On the 1st inst., by the Rev. T. H. Clelland, Mr. JOHN PHILLIPS, to Miss SARAH L. PEAK, all of this county.

Died.
ON Saturday the 5th, in Springfield, Ky., Mr. W. W. SEARS, of a very painful and protracted disease.

The corpse was attended to the grave on Sunday the 6th by the members of the I. O. O. F., of which Mr. S. was a high and honored member. He leaves a large number of lamenting friends.

New Advertisements.

Notice of Co-Partnership!
TIMMONS & BUCHANAN have this day entered into co-partnership for the purpose of carrying on painting under the firm of

March 9th—1853. TIMMONS & CO.
I. F. TIMMONS. A. W. BUCHANAN.

Timmons & Buchanan,
House, Sign and Ornamental Painters.

GILDING, GRAINING and PAPER Hanging done with neatness and dispatch. Orders from the country respectfully solicited and promptly attended to. Lebanon, Ky. 1852-1853.

Notice.
ALL those indebted to me by account, would do well to come forward and settle the same, by cash or note; or they will find their accounts in the hands of an officer, for collection; as I am determined to close up all my old business.

J. A. HALL.



THE POST.

Wednesday Morning Mar. 9. 1853

Mr. J. T. O'BRYAN, is our authorized agent at Bardonia for the reception of Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., and also authorized to receive and receipt for all monies due us in that region.

Rags! Rags!! Rags!!!
Clean Linen and Cotton Rags wanted at this office. The highest price in CASH will be paid for any amount brought.

A new weekly paper to be devoted to the investigation of the spiritual phenomena, will be started in Cincinnati shortly, by C. E. King, formerly local editor of the Daily Atlas.

Mr. J. B. Ball, surveyor of Breckinridge, Ky., a few days since, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Thursday evening last the rafters of a new building in the course of erection in Clarksville, to be used as a stemmy by Messrs. Bowler & McClure, fell in, instantly killing a young man by the name of Henry T. Thomas. Several other persons were in the building at the time of its falling, but saved themselves by going between the joists into the cellar.

As a peculiarity of the season, a late English paper says that in the middle of January, men were mowing grass in a field near Weymouth.

VICE PRESIDENT KING.—Accounts from Havana conflict as to the health of Mr. King. The correspondent of the Charleston papers writes (per Isabel) that he was much better, and quite sanguine of an early recovery, a writer in the *Journal of Commerce* says, (Feb. 20th) "the climate has not affected him beneficially."

THE MAINE LIQUOR LAW IN DELAWARE.—Petitions asking the passage of a law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating drinks, signed by 1,800 males and 1,700 females have been presented to the Legislature. There are also 800 petitioners for a modification of the license law, and 840 petitioners against any legislation on the subject.

KENTUCKIANS IN WASHINGTON.—On the 28th ult., there arrived at the hotels of the Federal Capitol, the following persons from Kentucky: C. C. Kelly, Dr. English, Dr. Roberts, J. P. Haggis, A. McKinley, lady and servant, N. E. McCleary, Mr. and Mrs. George D. Prentice and son, R. B. Carpenter.—*Lou. Cour.*

NOTICE.

An election for five Trustees for the town of Lebanon, will be held at the Court House on the 2d Saturday in March, Polls open at 2 o'clock P. M. Any person who has not paid his town tax for the last year will not be entitled to a vote.

H. SWEENEY, Chair'n.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Bids will be received by the Trustees of the town of Lebanon for grading and McCadamizing the Cross Street, in said town leading from James H. Kirk's to the turn of the road at the corner of H. Johnston's lot, provided, \$150 00 be raised by private subscription in aid of said work. Bids will also be received for grading, bridging, and McCadamizing the said street from Dr. Shuck's shop to the corner of Mrs. Jennings' lot—provided a sufficient private subscription can be had to do one half of the work. Any one wishing to contract for said work, will hand in his bid to Jas. H. Kirk, by 10 o'clock, on the 2nd Saturday in March, at which time the work will be let out. Security will be required for the faithful performance of the work.

H. SWEENEY, Chair'n.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCOUNTS

Of the Trustees for the year ending March 12th, 1853.

DEBITS.	
Rec'd of Treas. of former Board,	\$6 00
" License on shows,	14 00
" for fines,	18 00
Collected by tax, about	145 00
Total,	183 00

CREDITS.	
Paid to J. A. Hall, a debt of the old Board,	\$31 00
" L. A. Spalding same,	11 00
" H. Hughes Assessor,	10 50
" Making culvert and filling up mud hole near Bowman's shop,	25 40
Paid W. H. Duncan, Collector,	14 50
" " town Marshall,	10 00
" A. Corley & Co. repairing pump,	2 00
Total,	\$104 40
Balance on hand,	78 60
N. S. RAY, Treasurer.	

R. R. R. REMEDIES.

Radway's Ready Relief,
Radway's Renovating Resolvent,
Radway's Ready Regulators.

The use of which will in all cases INSTANTLY STOP PAIN, QUICKLY CURE DISEASES AND ALWAYS PREVENT SICKNESS.

No pain or sickness, or disease, or unhealthy matter will remain in or affect the system while it is under the influence of R. R. R. REMEDIES.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY EXTERNAL PAINS

The moment it is applied Externally it stops all Pain. IT CURES

Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Lumbago, The Dancie's, Sprains and Strains, Paralysis, Dislocated Limbs, Sick Headache, Painted Swellings, Cramps and Spasms, IN A FEW HOURS.

A few drops of Radway's Ready Relief, taken internally, will stop the most distressing pains Diarrhea, Cholera Morbis, Dysentery, instantly soothe, arrest and allay the most violent Cramps, Spasms, and Convulsions.

R. R. RELIEF
The very moment it is applied it stops pain, arrests disease and removes its cause.

R. R. RELIEF
Cripples Leap for Joy!!!
The aged, the infirm, and the crippled, instantly feel the effects of Radway's Ready Relief. It rejuvenates old age, renders the stiff joints supple and active, infuses life and strength in the sore, weak and disabled limbs, removes all pain and soreness from the joints and muscles, a strengthening and makes sound and whole, the weak infirm and crippled.

R. R. RELIEF
Cough cured in Five Minutes.
Radway's Ready Relief, cured a gentleman in five minutes, of a severe fit of coughing. The gentleman had not slept for two nights; it was applied Externally and Internally.

R. R. RELIEF
Rheumatism!!!
An aged gentleman was troubled with Rheumatism for six years. Sometimes his feet would swell to twice their natural size he suffered the most excruciating pains. He was relieved from pain in Five Minutes after using R. R. Relief. He has not been troubled since.

A CARD.
We guarantee that in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred, Radway's Ready Relief will do all that is here set down. One trial will prove its efficacy. The moment it is applied it arrests the progress of diseased action, and instantly always relieves.

R. R. R. is sold for 25 cents per bottle, and 50 cents and \$1 per bottle.
Genuine Relief.
Each bottle is of Genuine must bear the facsimile signature of RADWAY & CO.
On the Label, and the letters R. R. R.
Blown in the Glass.
Sold by L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon, Ky., and JOHN STARK, Springfield, Ky.

THE CARS ARE COMING FROM LOUISVILLE!!

I AM in Jail, and very unjustly, I think, and I am lonely and desolate, and have nothing to while away the hours. I solicit a share of patronage in my line, viz: TAILORING. I will work very low—half price rather than be idle.

A. STERLING.
Lebanon Jail, Feb. 23, 1853.

NEW PICKETT Tobacco Warehouse,

Haynes & Graham, Proprietors,
Corner of Eighth and Main Streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

THE above fire-proof Warehouse has been much enlarged and is doing a fine business. Our receipts have been upwards of 10,000 hogsheads since the opening of our house—1st of October, 1851—and our sales have been very satisfactory.

Our mode of selling is as follows, viz: Every hogshead is put up and sold on its own merits, and after the sale it is with the owner to confirm or reject the same, at his pleasure.

One dollar per hogshead covers all charges to the owner, after its arrival at the warehouse; and he receives his money at the Warehouse Office, as soon as the bills can be made out. We are prepared to pay all charges on Tobacco consigned to us, and hold it subject to the instructions of the owner.

This Warehouse is now doing the most extensive business of any Tobacco Warehouse in Kentucky, and we pledge ourselves to attend strictly and promptly to all Tobacco entrusted to our care; and we refer to our past years' business, Merchants, Shippers, and Planters, generally.

HAYNES & GRAHAM.
Feb. 16, 2m.

J. R. Montgomery & Co.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
And dealers in Paints, Oils,
Dye-stuffs, window glass,
Glassware, Manufactured Tobacco, &c., &c.
509, Main street, between Third and Fourth
LOUISVILLE, KY.

WOULD respectfully call the attention of purchasers of GOODS in their line, to their extensive assortment, which they are now receiving, and will continue to receive daily through the season, and will be enabled to offer goods at as favorable terms as any house West of the Mountains.

Feb. 12, 1853-4f.

MERCHANTS' INSURED

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
UPON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE

BY THE PERILS OF NAVIGATION

By Marine or Inland Routes, between Eastern Cities and all parts of the Mississippi Valley, and upon the Western Waters.

Also taken as usual upon all kinds of Insurable property, at moderate rates of Premium, by

L. H. NOBLE, Agent,
For Lebanon and Marion county.

LEBANON Male and Female Seminar.

WILL be opened again on Monday the 14th of February.

Terms per Session of 20 weeks:
In Primary Classes, \$6 00
In Junior Classes, \$8 00 to 10 00
In Senior Classes, 12 00

No deduction made except in case of protracted illness.

Board, fees students in Male Department, can be obtained in the country, convenient to the Seminary, at from \$1 to \$25 per week; with the teacher, at 1 50.

Board, in the Female Department, including Fuel, lights, Washing &c, \$2 00 per week, or from Monday till Friday evening, at \$1 25.

W. T. KNOTT, A. B. P. M. D.
L. H. NOBLE, P. F. D.
Lebanon, Ky. Jan. 28, 1853.

Notice.

THE SUBSCRIBERS to the Capital stock of the Nashville and Cincinnati Railroad Company are required to pay five percentum of the amount of Stock individually subscribed by them; of which one per centum shall be paid on the 1st day of March next; one per centum on the 1st day of April next; one per centum on the 1st day of May next; one per centum on the 1st day of June next; and one per centum on the 1st day of July next.

THOS. L. BRANSFORD, President.
Office of N. & C. R. Co.
Glasgow, Ky., Jan. 25th, 1853.

Rowland & Co.

Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
Bacon, Lard, Flour, Hides,
Tallow, &c.
Southwest corner of Main and Second streets,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

We will pay the highest prices in cash for Bacon, Lard, Feathers, Flax-seed, and country produce generally.

ROWLAND & CO.
Nov. 10, 1852-4f.

SELBY HOUSE, LEBANON, KY.

The Misses Selby

HAVING lately purchased the Tavern stand formerly occupied by Mr. J. A. Hall, take this method of informing their old friends and the public generally that they are now prepared to receive boarders, by the day, week or month. The house has been thoroughly refitted and re-furnished with the most costly and neat furniture.

Those who stop with them may be assured that no pains will be spared to make them comfortable. The Stables of the establishment will always be supplied by the best of provender and attentive hostlers.

The above stand is on the N. W. East corner of 1st and Main Streets, to the left as you enter the street coming from Springfield.
Jan. 12, 1853-4f.

CARRIAGES!!

F. LAWREY
TAKES this method of informing the citizen of Marion county, that he will visit Lebanon at least once in every month and sometimes oftener. He will always be prepared to furnish CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, ROCKAWAYS, &c., of the very latest and most fashionable patterns at Louisville prices.

I am always ready to exchange new carriages for second hand upon terms.

My manufacture is at Louisville on the corner of Main and Preston where I will always be glad to receive orders or visits from the citizens of this neighborhood. F. LAWREY.
REFERENCE.—J. H. Kirk, J. P. Reed, S. Purdy, Geo. Phillips and J. T. Jarboe.
Oct. 27th, 1852-6m.

Notice.

ALL those who are indebted to the firm of SHACKELFORD & MAHON, are requested to come forward and settle, as I wish to close the business of the firm as soon as possible.

New Fall and Winter GOODS.

WE have just received direct from NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA, a complete stock of Fall and Winter GOODS, which we will sell low for cash or to punctual dealers on the usual credit—our customers and the public generally are requested to give us a call. All kinds of country produce take in exchange for goods.

ABELL, WINS TT. & CO.
All those indebted to the undersigned either by note or account are requested to call and settle, as we are determined to settle up our old business.

L. A. & W. I. ABELL.
Sept. 6th, 1852-4f.

BOOKS!! BOOK!!

THE following School, and Miscellaneous BOOKS, together with Stationery may be had at the Drug Store; and with any risks, desired, not a hand will be immediately rendered.

Metcalf's 1st, 2nd, 3d, 4th, and 5th Readers, Primers and Spellers.
Goodrich's 1st, 2nd, 3d and 4th Readers.
Webster's Dictionary, Speller, and Speller and Ray's Algebra.

Butcher's, Smith's Kirk's and Pinen's Grammars.
Michelet's Olney's and Smith's Geographies.
Constock's Natural Philosophy and Chemistry.

Pinen's English Teacher; Familiar Science, Catechisms, the great work of Baron Humboldt, History of England by Hume; Small's & Miller in 4 vols.
Rivoli's History of the Moors, Persians, Carthagenians, &c., in 2 vols.
Barroff's History of the United States in 4 vols.

Hildrich's History of the United States, in 6 vols.
Young American's Library in 10 vols., gilt and embossed.
Rivoli's Chief, Cook's Voyages, Fernaldo's Romance of the Forest, Children of the Abbey, The practical works of Hewitt, Cook & Lander.

Kirk White; Goldsmith; Shakespeare; Pope, Moore, Ossian; Mrs. Hemans; Milton & Young; Campbell; Byron, Wordsworth & Cooper; and Colley's British Tales, all beautifully gilt and embossed.

Besides, a variety of elegant gilt books of various kinds and sizes.
All for sale for cash at nearly Louisville prices. Lebanon, Sept. 22 1852-4f. L. H. NOBLE.

Another Scientific Wonder.

GREAT CURE FOR
DYSPEPSIA!
DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S
PEPSIN,

THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
OR
GASTRIC JUICE!

Prepared from Rennet, or the Fourth Stomach of the Ox, after directions of Baron Liebig, the great Physiologist, Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.

DIGESTION. Such is the true meaning of the word PEPsin. It is the chief element of the great Digestive Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming a true Digestive Fluid, precise like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a complete and perfect substitute for it.

This is Nature's own Remedy for an unhealthy Stomach. No art of man can equal its curative powers. It contains no Alcohol, Bitters, Acids, or Nauseous Drugs. It is extremely agreeable to the taste, and may be taken by the most feeble patients who cannot eat a water cracker without acute distress. Beware of Drugged Imitations. Pepsin is not a Drug.

Half a teaspoonful of Pepsin infused in water, will digest or dissolve five pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

Scientific Evidence.
The Scientific Evidence upon which this Remedy is based is in the highest degree curious and remarkable.

Call on the Agent and get a Descriptive Circular, gratis, giving a large amount of scientific evidence, from Liebig's Animal Chemistry; Dr. Combe's Physiology of Digestion; Dr. Pereira on Food and Diet; Dr. John W. Draper (New York University); Prof. Drugg's Physiology; Prof. Silliman, of Yale College; Dr. Carpenter's Physiology; &c., together with reports of cures from all parts of the United States.

Pepsin in Fluid and Powder.
DR. HOUGHTON'S PEPsin is prepared in powder and in Fluid Form—and in prescription vials for the use of Physicians. The powder will be sent by mail free of Postage, for one dollar sent to Dr. Houghton, Philadelphia.

JOBS RYE THIS!—Every bottle of the genuine Pepsin bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole Proprietor, Philadelphia Pa. Copy-right and Trade mark secured.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine. Price ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

AGENTS.
L. H. NOBLE, Lebanon.
J. L. SWEENEY, Harrodsburg.
D. D. Woods, Bardonia.

New Fall and Winter DRY GOODS.

THE undersigned have just received a new and splendid assortment of FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Cloths and Cassimeres; Silk, Satin and Worsted; plain and fancy Vestings; plain and embroidered Cashmeres; Fancy Merinoes; plain and figured Delaines; Calicoes and Muslins; Irish Linens, Linen Lawns and Linen Cambricks; a variety of Brads, Straw and Mourning Bonnets of the latest style; Hand-woven Quensware, Table and Pocket cutlery of the best quality; together with a good assortment of Boots and Shoes of every variety; all of which they will sell upon the most reasonable terms, for CASH or to punctual dealers, on the usual time.

JOHN B. WATHEN & CO.
Sept. 29th, 1852-4f.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

THE undersigned would respectfully announce to the public that he has taken the PLANTER'S HOTEL, situated on the south side of Main between Seventh and Eighth streets, and has refurnished it throughout with entire new furniture, and is now prepared to accommodate those who may favor the house with patronage, in as comfortable a style as any other house in the city and on as reasonable terms as the families.

L. P. CRENSHAW, PROPRIETOR.
N. B. The Bar is at all times supplied with the most choice selection of liquors, cigars, &c. Lebanon, Ky., May 15, 1852.

New Fall and Winter DRY GOODS.

WE would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have now in store a large and well selected stock of Fall and Winter Goods,

Comprising all of the varieties and patterns suitable for this market, which they are determined to sell as low as any establishment in the West. Our friends and the public generally are requested to call and examine our stock.

Sept. 19th, 1852.

New Fall and Winter DRY GOODS.

THE undersigned has just received from the East a very handsome assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's goods, selected by one of the tastiest buyers, west of the Alleghenies, consisting in part of the following articles:

Armenian cloths; figured and plain delaines; fancy and real muslins; silks and black and fancy cloths; 6-4 and 8-4 Bayadere cassimeres; black and white; embroidered Vestings; plain do.; overcoats; Clak fittings; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Kid and Buckskins; all of the goods can be bought very low for cash or on a short credit.

Persons owing account for the past year will confer a favor on the undersigned by coming in and settling by cash. MONEY I AM BOUND TO HAVE.

J. R. KNOTT.
Oct. 6th, 1852-4f.

State of Kentucky, } Set., Sup. Term
Marion Circuit, } 1852.
GREEN PHILLIPS, Adm. Plt't.

GREEN PHILLIPS' Creditors, &c., Def't.
ORDERED by the Court that all persons having claims against the estate of Green Phillips, dec'd., are hereby required to produce and prove the same before Wm. S. Knott, Master of the Marion Circuit Court, on or before the March Term next, and all persons are enjoined from otherwise disposing of their claims until the further order of the Court.

Attest, Wm. S. KNOTT, M. Comr.

FRANCY PLAIN and ornamented Candles of every variety, suitable for Christmas presents; received and for sale by

Dec. 20 A. J. GREEN & Co.
A FINE LOT OF NOTE PAPER just received and for sale, at the Printing Office, May 3-4f.

CABINET MAKING.

THE SUBSCRIBER would respectfully announce to the citizens of Lebanon and Marion county that he still continues to manufacture on the most reasonable terms and in the most workmanlike manner, all articles usually kept in establishments of the kind; such as:

Fine, Marble-top, and common Bureaus, Fine and common Bedsteads, all sizes, Spring Mattresses, Tables, large and small, &c., &c.

All of which he will sell on as reasonable terms as they can be bought for in any town in Kentucky. Thank you for past favors. I would solicit, and hope to deserve by punctuality to business, a continuance of the patronage hitherto extended to me.

May 12, 1852, 4f.

ALL KINDS OF BLANKS done in the neatest style at this office.

THE VERY FINEST article of LETTER PAPER that the country can afford may be found, low for cash, at the Printing Office, May 3-4f.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned have removed into their large and commodious Store House, where they are receiving and opening a large and well selected stock of Staple and Fancy Fall and Winter,

Dry Goods, selected with great care by one of the Firm, at New York and Philadelphia.—Having purchased at low prices, they are determined to sell low, and would be pleased to see all of their old friends and acquaintances. Our terms will be low for cash, or to punctual dealers on twelve months time.

J. W. Chandler, having associated himself with R. S. Peters, the business of the Firm will be conducted under the name of

J. W. CHANDLER & CO.
All those indebted to J. W. Chandler, on account or note, are particularly requested to come forward and make payment as I am determined to wind up the business of the old concern.

J. W. CHANDLER.
Lebanon, Ky., Sept. 22, 1852-4f.

New Fall and Winter DRY GOODS.

HATING added to their already large stock, a full supply of FALL and WINTER DRY GOODS of all the varieties and patterns suitable for this market. Being determined to sell goods as low as any establishment in the West, we would invite those who wish to lay in their Winter clothing to call and examine their stock before purchasing elsewhere. We do not charge anything for showing goods.

September 1st, 1852-4f.

Northern New York Live Stock Ins. Co.

OF PLATTSBURG, NEW YORK.
Capital—\$50 000.
Incorporated by the Legislature of the State of New York, July, 1851.

Horses, Cattle, and all kinds of Live Stock, Insured against Death, by the combined risks of Fire, Water, Diseases, &c.

Stock transported by Water, Rail-road, or driven on foot to market, insured at fair rates.

The subscriber having been appointed Agent of the above reliable and perfectly solvent Company, is prepared to issue Policies at as low rates of premium as any responsible Company in the United States.

He respectfully invites the attention of Livestock Keepers, Cabmen, Farmers, and all others interested.

R. S. PETERS, Agent.
Lebanon, Ky., Aug. 25, 1852.

STOVES

of the latest and most improved patterns, and would call the particular attention of the public to his large heavy premium cooking stoves, made especially for the country.

All kinds of Tin ware on hand, together with my usual variety of notions, and every kind of article that is needed in the cooking line.

Oct. 29th 1852.

PROSPECTUS OF ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

NEAR LEBANON, MARION CO., KY.

This Literary Institution, founded in 1851, by the late Rev. WILLIAM BYRNE, and subsequently conducted for many years by the Jesuits, is now under the superintendence of the Right Rev. Bishop of Louisville, who will always take means to provide a suitable Faculty for carrying it on with a view to promote the greatest public good. Under the auspices of its previous conductors, the Institution has been instrumental in widely diffusing the blessings of a religious education throughout Kentucky and the adjoining States.—The steadiness of its patronage has been a constant evidence of the public approval. The beauty and salubrity of the situation, as well as the spaciousness and commodiousness of the College Buildings, are generally known. It will be the constant aim of the Faculty to adopt, so far as practicable, the plan which it was so well and so usefully conducted by its enlightened and benevolent Founder.

TERMS PER SESSION.
[ANNUALLY IN ADVANCE.]
Board, including Washing, Mending, Shirts and Socks after washing, Fuel and Lights, together with Tuition in Orthography, Reading, Writing, English Grammar, Geography and Arithmetic, \$37 50

Board, &c., (as above,) with Tuition in use of Globes, Algebra, Geometry, Surveying, Book-keeping, History, Rhetoric and Botany, on either of these branches, 42 50

Board, &c., (as above,) with Tuition in the Classics, Higher Mathematics and Philosophy, or either of them, 45 00

Tuition in French, (Extra,) 5 00
Bed and Bedding, when furnished, 3 00
Stationary, [Pens, Ink and Paper,] when furnished, 2 50

Books, Medicines and other necessary articles are furnished by the Agent of the College, at current retail prices.

For those who remain at the College during the vacations, there will be an additional charge for Board of 10 00

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLE OF HATS AND CAPS!!

MY facilities for the purchasing of materials, and the manufacturing to order of SUPERIOR HATS, are not excelled in the Western Country.

I have on hand, and am constantly manufacturing to order

Black and White Beaver, Natria, Brush, Russia and Otter Hats, &c. Also, certain styles of hats from the most celebrated houses in the city of New York. Together with a large assortment of

Brown California, black and white Buena Vista and Wool Hats.

Mens' and Youths' Panama Hats.
" " Double and single brim
" " Leghorn.
" " Palm Straw Hats.
" " Palm Leaf " do.
Infants' fancy Summer " do.
Ladies' Riding Hats, of the latest New York and Parisian Styles.

Select Poetry.

[From the Columbian & Great West.]
The Child's Prayer.

BY HUBBARD M. SMITH, M. D.

Father in heaven, whose watchful eye
Marketh the little Sparrow's fall—
Whose ear heareth the Raven's cry,
To Thee a humble child would call;
O! listen to my simple prayer,
And watch me with a parent's care.

O! let my footsteps never stray,
From duty's path of love and truth;
A thousand charms bestrew life's way,
To snare the tender heart of youth;
And if Thy love should fail to shield,
My heart 'twill to the tempter yield.

But, by the counsels of Thy will,
O! guide my wand'ring feet through life!
Thy word and staff, comfort me still,
Mid every sorrow, woe and strife;
And, when each earthly tie is riven,
O! Father, own me, Thine in heaven!
VINCENTS, IND., Dec. 1852.

Miscellaneous.

—The Virginia House of Delegates has passed a bill to run and mark the eastern boundary between Maryland and Virginia.

"Barney, where have you been?"
"To widow Mullony's ball, and an ill-giant time we had of it—four fights in fifty minutes, and a knock down with the watchman, that left but one whole nose in the house, and that belonged to the tea-kettle. Be dead, the like were never seen since we waked Donnelly."

From these remarks, it will appear that some people's ideas of the "ill-giant" differ somewhat from others.

"Mother, I shouldn't be surprised if our Susan got choked some day."
"Why my son?"
"Because her beau twisted his arms around her neck the other night, and if she had not kissed him to let her go, he would have strangled her."

For "hurry up your cakes," read, expedite the pastry. For "why don't you come along," read, what reason have you for not progressing? For "go in, lemons," read, penetrate the interior, acid fruit. For "a decided hit," read an unequivocal contact. For a dead shave, read an inanimate tonsorial operation.

A young man late came to his death at Hull (England) through putting tallow from a candle on a pimple that was upon his face—mortification ensued, which ended in his death, although the affected part was cut away. The use of tallow for such purposes is mostly dangerous, as arsenic is much used by the chandlers for the purpose of improving the appearance of the candles.

To rob death of its terrors, undertake to support a family on five shillings a day. A man to fear death, must have three meals a day, and know what comfort is.

Any one would suppose that the employment of sewing was the most peaceful and quiet occupation in the world, and yet it is absolutely horrid to hear ladies talk about silken bodkins! gatherings! surging! hemmings! gorings! cuttings! whippings! lacings! cuffings! and bittings. What a list of horrors!

A Good Story.—A capital story is told of Judge Tappan, a Senator in Congress, who is unfortunately cross-eyed. A number of years ago he was judge of a newly organized County Court, in the eastern part of Ohio.

In those days of primitive simplicity, or perhaps poverty, the bar-room of a tavern was used as a court room, and the stable as a jail. One day during the session of the Court, the Judge had occasion to severely reprimand two lawyers who were wrangling. An odd looking customer who sat in one corner, listening apparently with great satisfaction to the reproof, and presuming on old acquaintance, and the Judge's well-known good humor, sung out:

"Give it to them, old gimblet eyes!"
"Who was that?" inquired the Judge.
"It was this ere old hoss," answered the chap, raising himself up.
"Sheriff," observed the Judge with great gravity, "take that old hoss and put him in stable."

Rifle Shooting.—Kentucky against the World.—We find the following in the New Orleans Crescent of the 14th ult:

Dr. Graham, who is now in our city, requests us to say that he does not challenge Mr. Dimick, or any other man, individually, nor has he authorized others to do so in his name, as he has, all his life been, proverbially, by those who know him, opposed both to bantering and betting. He will however pay the expenses of any one to and from Harrodsburg Ky., where he resides, board him free of charge while there, and present him with a gold medal, if he should beat him. And inasmuch as every State and neighborhood has the best shot in the world, and as there is no way of getting up a test of skill and improving the science but by offering inducements, if the above is not sufficient, a bet can be had of from one dollar to ten thousand dollars, that he can beat any man in the United States. No sticks, staves, or hip rests will be allowed, but fair, full and clear off-hand rifle shooting will be expected. For time, terms, etc., address C. Graham, or B. Mills, gunmaker, Harrodsburg, Ky.

P. S.—Fearing that the above invitations may be thought partial or liberal, they are extended to the four quarters of the globe, so that any legitimate proposition will be entertained, regardless of the quarter of the world from which they come.

ADVERTISING FOR NOTHING.—We observe a paragraph going round the newspapers, about the Messrs. Stewart of N. Y. York city, having again been swindled by a lady in the purchase of two cashmere shawls, valued at 700 each; she leaves two \$1000 bills, which proved to be counterfeit, and received \$600 change in good money.

To a "man up a tree," instead of the Messrs. Stewart being swindled, this looks like an attempt on their part, or on the part of some city reporter, to swindle newspapers out of regular advertisements, and if so is a contemptible trick, of which so wealthy a house should be ashamed, about a year ago, it was said, and the paragraph went all over newspaperdom, that the firm had been so cheated out of a shawl and \$400 in good money. Now, forsooth they have been taken to the extent of two shawls and \$600. Tell it to marines! There is probably not a syllable of truth in the anecdote. It is only the last mode of keeping before the public, without incurring the expense of a general advertising system. Indeed, if once or twice a year, the Messrs. Stewart can be certain of a paragraph, about costly shawls, and extensive establishment, and polite clerks, going all around the press for nothing, they can well afford to make arrangements in advance for a stolen shawl, or a counterfeit bill, and then make money by the operation.

It is a cute trick, but one that is neither honorable or honest.—Natchez Courier.

SIMPLE DIVISION.—We heard a story the other night on the subject of "Division," that we thought "some," at the time and never having seen it in print, we are tempted to give our readers the benefit of it.

A southern planter named P., pretty well to do in the world now, was some twenty years ago a poor boy on the eastern shore of Maryland. One of the strongest and most marked traits of his character was inordinate love of money. This, however, is characteristic of the people in "them diggings," where they practise skinning strangers during brisk seasons and skinning one another during dull times. In due course of time P. was of age, and thought it about time to get married. He went to a neighboring village, and in the course of events was introduced to a daughter of Judge B.

"Dang fine gal," said the embryo speculator to his friends who were gaining him an entrance among the elite.

"Very."

"How much might Judge B. be worth?"

"Why, about \$10,000," was the reply.

"And how many children has Judge B?" continued the inquirer.

"Only three."

"Three into ten goes three times and a third over," mentally ciphered P. Here was a chance—a glorious chance, and he improved it too. He made love to the beautiful and unsophisticated daughter of the Judge with all the variations. Strange to say—for he was as uncouth a looking cub as ever went unlicked—his suit prospered and they were married.

The honeymoon passed off, as all other honeymoons do, and they were happy. The bride was lively and chatty, and often made allusion to her brothers and sisters. Startled at a number of names he thought should not be in the catalogue of relations one evening at tea, he said:

"My dear, I thought there were only three of you?"

"So there are by my Pa, but Pa's first wife had eight more."

"Eleven go into ten no times and nary a one over!" said the astonished P., who jumped up and kicked over the chair, and groaned in perfect agony. "I'm sold! I'm sold! and—and—a sight cheaper than an old bell-weather sheep at that!"—Mercury.

MARDI GRAS.—Yesterday in accordance with the usages of these latter days, hordes of vagrant juveniles, armed and equipped according to custom, with bags of flour, and locomotive magazines of mud and missiles, sallied into the streets, pelting with a never ceasing fire, the masquers that dared show themselves, and making a scene of disorder and confusion singular to behold.—Woe to the luckless reveler that encountered their close battalions! and woe to the unfortunate Ethiop who, unused to their merry-makings, exposed his head to their savage assaults! Not the staid garb of the citizen, nor the rustling of the silken gown, could charm them from the enacting of their provoking orgies.

By mid-day, a few carriages, filled with outre revelers, appeared in the street but apart from these and a few persons on foot, who paraded the pavements, and encumbered the bar-rooms in their strange habiliments, there was nothing that marked the day peculiar characteristics.

At night, several balls were announced and were numerous and gayly attended.

We fear that we shall look in vain for the revival of this time-honored anniversary, with all its old and glittering accomplishments.—New Orleans Crescent, 9th.

What Can be got for Five Dollars!!
The undersigned have entered into an arrangement by which they agree to furnish the Knickerbocker Magazine, (monthly,) the Home Journal, (weekly,) and the Musical World and Times, (weekly,) at the very moderate price of five dollars a year for the three publications; all orders, enclosing that amount to Dyer & Willis, will be promptly attended to.

SAMUEL HUESTON,
Publisher of the Knickerbocker.
MORRIS & WILLIS,
Publishers of the Home Journal.
DYER & WILLIS,
Publishers of the Musical World and Times, 257 Broadway New York.

Grand Literary and Artistic Combination.

Arrangements have been made to furnish the KNICKERBOCKER MAGAZINE, the HOME JOURNAL, and the NEW YORK MUSICAL WORLD and TIMES, to a new subscriber, for FIVE DOLLARS a year! This is cheap literature, with a vengeance. The Knickerbocker is \$3 per annum; the Home Journal, \$2; and the Musical World and Times, \$3 making \$8 a year at the usual rates. That three such works can be obtained for five dollars a year, is a fact truly worthy the Caloric age, which is just now being ushered in. Of the Knickerbocker Magazine, edited by LEWIS GARLAND CLARK, it is unnecessary to speak. For twenty years it has been the most genial, humorous, and spicy "monthly" in the world; and the present volume will be better than any which preceded it. The Home Journal, edited by GEO. P. MORRIS and N. P. WILLIS, is well known as the best family newspaper in America; and the Musical World and Times, edited by RICHARD STORRS WILLIS, with LOWELL MASON, GEO. H. CURTIS, THOMAS HASTINGS, WM. P. BRADBURY, GEO. F. ROOT, and other musical writers contributing; and which gives among other things, over \$25 worth of music and a full course of instruction in harmony annually, is the very best musical Journal ever published. These three publications will post a family up in regard to nearly everything worth knowing.—Art, Science, Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture; Inventions, Discoveries; Wit, Humor, Fancy, Sentiments; the Newest Fashion and other attractions for Ladies, Choice New Music for the Sabbath, the Church and the Fireside; Reviews and Criticisms of Musical Works, Performers and Performances; in short, the very pick and cream of Novelty, Incident, History, Biography, Art, Literature and Science; including whatever can be given in periodicals to promote healthy Amusement and Solid Instruction in the family, and help to make it Better, Wiser, and Happier, may be now obtained for five dollars. Address DYER & WILLIS, 257 Broadway.

Editors publishing the above three times and sending the papers containing it to Dyer & Willis, will receive the three works named, for one year.

PHILADELPHIA PERFUMERY.

I HAVE just received from Philadelphia, the most extensive and elegant assortment of Perfumery, Flavoring Extracts, Soaps and Powders for the Toilet, the Skin, the hair, and the Hands, the Handkerchief, the Beard and the Teeth; and for Jellies, Creams, Cakes, Pastry, &c., ever presented to this community; all of which, having been purchased of the manufacturer in large quantities and for cash: I will sell at reduced prices. It is presumed that the great value of the above articles for enhancing the Beauty and promoting the Health and Happiness, is so well known by all, that every Family and every Adult thereof, will avail themselves of the present opportunity for obtaining some one or more of the following list, to wit:

For the Toilet.

Toilet Water,
Double Cologne.
Single do.,

For the Skin.

Lemon Rouge,
Magnolia Tablet,
Magnolia Balls,
Lip Balm,
Amandine,
Toilet Powder,

For the Hair.

Amber Lustral,
Pilocome,
Bear Pomatum,
Bear's oil,
Rose Hair Oil,
Hair Dye,
Hair Restorer,
Bandoline,

For the Hands.

Rose Soap,
Patchouly do.,
Chrystal Balls,
Brown Windsor Soap,
Ambrosial do.,
Mammoth do.,

For the Beard.

Rose Shaving Soap,
Ambrosial do.,
Military do.,

For the Teeth.

Dental Soap,
Ebony Tooth Paste,
Tooth Cordial,

For the Handkerchief.

Rose,
Citronella Rose,
Cologne,
Geranium,
Verbena,
Honey Suckle,
Sweet Briar,
Sweet Pea,
Sweet Clover,
Patchouly,
Mousseline,
Hawthorn,
Jessamine,
Lilac,
New Mown Hay,
Orange Flowers,
Pink,
Spring Flowers,
Upper Ten.

For Jellies, Creams, &c.

Almond,
Cinnamon,
Lemon,
Peach,
Vanilla.

Dec. 24, 1852.

L. E. ROSE.

Last Call.

All those indebted to the undersigned, will please call immediately, and settle the same by cash or note, as I must, positively settle up my business.
J. A. HALL.
Nov. 10, 1f

COLUMBIAN AND GREAT WEST

PROGRAMME FOR 1851.

The continuation of our excellent series of Western Romances and Tales.

Mr. Bennett's Forrest Rose will be followed by a domestic story of Western life, founded on facts, entitled

ELLA WINSTON;

Or, the Adventures of an Orphan Girl.
By WALTER WHITMORE, ESQ.,
Author of "Ainslie," the "Maid of the Inn," "Love and Retribution," and other popular tales.

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Ella Winston will be succeeded by GERARD LINCOLN; by Miss A. S. St. Clair, author of "Senora Inez," etc.

It is enough for us to say that this production is worthy of Miss St. Clair's reputation. To be finished in four numbers.

We take pleasure in informing our readers that, at a very large expense, we have succeeded in effecting an engagement with MRS. E. D. N. SOUTHWORTH.

We are further much gratified in being able to announce that we are promised another historical novel by

EMERSON BENNETT, ESQ.,

the incidents to be connected with the Revolutionary war. This will be ready the ensuing spring.

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And we are assured by MR. GALLAGHER, that the pretensions of several prominent WRITERS OF THE WEST will soon be considered.

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W. B. SHATTUCK,
Editor and Proprietor.
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Office of publication, third story of Gazette building, Main street, between Third and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio

1853!!! ELEVENTH YEAR OF THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER!

Acknowledged by general consent to be the Largest, Best and Cheapest Newspaper in the West.

In issuing the Eleventh Prospectus of the LOUISVILLE WEEKLY COURIER, we have great pleasure in announcing that Mr. Wm. D. Gallagher, Esq., has purchased an interest in the establishment, and he will hereafter be associated with us in its management. Mr. Gallagher is widely known as an able political and literary writer and a gentleman of cultivated taste, and being thoroughly Western in his education, habits and associations, and conversant with our Railroad and Manufacturing interests, we flatter ourselves that he will add largely to the value and interest of the Courier, and render it still more acceptable to its thousands of readers in every section of the great Mississippi Valley.

The Louisville Weekly Courier, Edited and Published by
W. D. GALLAGHER & W. N. HALDEMAN,

Is one of the largest, handsomest and best papers in the Union, and for the quantity and quality of matter it contains and the great care taken in its preparation, it is beyond all question

The Cheapest Paper in the West!

As a NEWSPAPER, its character is well established. Our readers of many years will bear witness that for enterprise, energy and reliability, it has borne the palm from all its contemporaries in Kentucky. It is almost invariably ahead in the publication of important news. It procures news of interest from all quarters, both by telegraph and private express, up to the very moment of publication, and entirely regardless of expense.

As a Commercial Paper, the Courier stands without a rival in Louisville. The gentleman who has had charge of the Commercial Department for the last six years, and whose entire time is devoted to it, has no superior, and his reports may always be regarded as accurate and reliable.

As a Literary Paper, we intend that it shall hereafter occupy much higher ground than heretofore. The Tales and Novelleries we publish will alone be worth ten times the price of the paper.

The Miscellaneous and Agricultural Departments will meet with all necessary attention. They will be both full and

In Politics, the Courier will continue firmly Whig; but while advocating Whig measures and Whig principles, we do not intend to do so to the exclusion of our usual variety. Our readers may rest assured that they will not be sacrificed with politics through our columns.

Early in January we will commence the publication of the Original Stories:

The Martyr of the Heart, by Miss MATTIE GRIFFITH; The Little Cripple and his Foster Mother, by ALICE STANLEY, A lady of Kentucky, whose literary productions have been greatly admired.

By adopting the Cash System, and strictly adhering to it, we are enabled to still further reduce the price of our paper, and will hereafter furnish it, large as it is, at the following

Unprecedentedly Low Rates.

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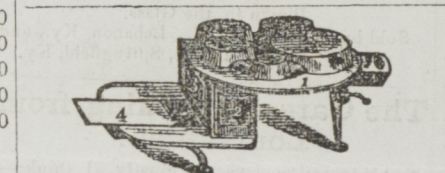
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W. N. HALDEMAN & CO.,
Courier Steam-Printing Establishment,
Third street, near Main, Louisville Ky.,
Such of our county exchanges as copy the above or material part of it, will be entitled to the Daily Courier for one year.

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Having opened a large and complete JOB OFFICE, in LEBANON Marion County, Ky., I offer my services to the public generally. I am ready at all times to do up on the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner to give entire satisfaction. Pamphlets, Cards, Blanks, Labels, Posters, &c., &c.
Should you want any thing done in my line, just bring it along.
W. W. JACK.



Stoves! Stoves!! H. B. GREENE,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND a full assortment of COOKING STOVES of the very latest and best patterns. He would respectfully invite the public to call and examine his stock. Also; 6 and 10 plate, and Parlor Stoves, of any pattern desired, can be furnished on the shortest notice.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

Of every description, kept constantly on hand. Also; Brass Stew-Kettles of the very best quality. And other articles usually found in a Tin-ner's shop.

I am prepared to do any amount of Guttering or Roofing on the shortest notice, and at Louisville prices, and warrant my work to give entire satisfaction.

The highest prices given in cash or trade for old Copper and Pewter.
H. B. GREENE.
Springfield Ky., Oct. 4, y

STRADER'S HOTEL.

FORMERLY THE PEARL STREET HOUSE,
Pearl street, between Main and Market,
LOUISVILLE, KY.

By D. W. Strader.

THIS old established and well known hotel has been entirely refitted and refurnished in the most comfortable style, and is now opened for the accommodation of the public. It is located in the center of the business part of the city, being mid-way between the Mail Boat and general Packet Landing and the Post Office. No pains or expense will be spared in order to render the guests of the house comfortable and at ease, and therefore a share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Sept. 20, 1851, 3m.

J. R. JENKINS, Wholesale and Retail GROCERY & PRODUCE STORE.

THE SUBSCRIBER having purchased the entire stock of R. P. EDELEN, in the old stand of Jarboe & Edelen; would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage. I intend to keep constantly on hand every variety of Family Groceries such as:

Loaf Sugar,	Molasses,
Brown Sugar,	Spices,
Coffee,	Liquors,
Tea,	Wines,
Candies,	Cordials,
Candles,	Beer,
Preserves,	Cider,
Pickles,	Os,
Crockery Ware,	Cheese,
Nails,	Hardware.

And all other articles usually kept in an establishment of the kind.

My motto shall be, "Small profits and quick sales, for cash;" in a word, I will furnish any amount of Groceries at a small per cent on cost and carriage.

All kinds of Country produce taken in exchange at liberal prices.
J. R. JENKINS
Springfield, Ky., Oct. 4, 1851, 6m

Stationery.

I have a good supply of STATIONERY, on hand and for sale; such as: FOOLSCAP AND LETTER PAPER, NOTE PAPER, PLAIN AND FANCY ENVELOPES, STEEL PENS, &c., &c.

W. W. JACK.

St. Joseph's College.

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THIS Institution is situated in Bardstown. The site is beautiful and healthy; the buildings are stately and very extensive. The playing grounds are spacious and handsomely set with trees. The professors are from twelve to fifteen in number, and exclusively devoted to the instruction of those entrusted to their care. Board, washing and tuition in all or any of the branches taught, per session of 10-12 months, \$130.00 Extra charges, at the option of the parents, are

1. For the use of Instruments in Natural Philosophy or Chemistry, \$10.00
 2. For the class of Mineralogy and Geology, 5.00
 3. For Music or Dancing, per quarter, each, 10.00
 4. For Painting or Drawing, per quarter, each, 5.00
 5. For Board in the College during the vacation, per week, 2.00
 6. For use of bed and bedding, per session, 3.00
- For further particulars apply, by letter, to the President.
N. B. The Collegiate exercises were resumed on the 2d of September.

THE BRITISH PERIODICALS.

AND THE
FARMER'S GUIDE.

LEONARD SCOTT & CO.,
No. 54 Gold street, New York.

CONTINUE to publish the four leading British Quarterly Reviews and Blackwood's Magazine; in addition to which they have recently commenced the publication of a valuable Agricultural work, called the

"FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE." By HENRY STEPHENS, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., &c.; assisted by JOHN P. NORTON, M. A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c., &c.

This highly valuable work will comprise two large royal octavo volumes, containing over 1400 pages, with 18 or 20 splendid steel engravings, and more than 600 engravings on wood, in the highest style of art, illustrating almost every implement of husbandry now in use by the best farmers, the best methods of plowing, planting, haying, harvesting, &c., &c., the various domestic animals in their highest perfection; in short the pictorial feature of the book is unique, and will render it of incalculable value to the student of Agriculture.

This work is being published in Semi-monthly Numbers, of 64 pages each, exclusive of the Steel engravings, and is sold at 25 cents each, or \$5 for the entire work in numbers, of which there will be at least twenty-two.

The British Periodicals Re-published are as follows, viz:

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative),
The Edinburgh Review (Whig),
The North British Review (Free-Church),
The Westminster Review (Liberal), and
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory).

Although these works are distinguished by the political shades above indicated, yet but a small portion of their contents is devoted to political subjects. It is their literary character which gives them their chief value, and in that they stand confessedly far above all other journals of their class. Blackwood, still under the masterly guidance of Christopher North, maintains its ancient celebrity, and is, at this time, unusually attractive, from the serial works of Bulwer and other literary notables, written for that magazine, and first appearing in its columns both in Great Britain and in the United States. Such works as "The Cartons" and "My New Novel," (both by Bulwer), "My Peninsular Medal," "The Green Hand," and other serials, of which numerous rival editions are issued by the leading publishers in this country, have to be reprinted by those publishers from the pages of Blackwood, AFTER IT HAS BEEN ISSUED BY MESSRS. SCOTT & CO., so that subscribers to the reprint of that Magazine may always rely on having the EARLIEST reading of these fascinating tales!

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